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WHEELING, MARCH 3, 1900.

The Governorship.

There has been ill-advised insistence
of late that there is only one man in the
Republican party who, if nominated for
the governorship, would possibly be
stronger than his party, and that one
candidate is demanded by the force of
the appeal of the "plain people." This
is borrowing from Bryan, who affects
to be the particular champion of what
he is pleased to term the "common
people." It is not likely that any man
is being forced to aspire to the honor
of becoming governor of West Virginia
against his will, and the friends of any
candidate are not in any measure help-
ing that candidate for whom they claim
any special or extraordinary qualities
of availability.

Let it be understood that the Intelli-
gencer speaks for no particular candi-
date. It will be for the nominee of the
convention, and will give that gentle-
man its warmest endorsement in fight-
ing the common enemy. It wishes to
make plain, however, to the friends of
any gentleman who seeks the nomina-
tion that the argument of super-popu-
larity and strength to the exclusion
of the consideration of any other Republi-
can who aspires to the nomination, is
of feeble force if that is the sole recom-
mendation of his candidacy.

Any reputable, clean Republican who
seeks the nomination can be elected. He
will have no trouble in polling the
full strength of the party, and any
suggestions that such a man cannot
come from a source that is open to the suspicion
of loyalty to any man who may be suc-
cessful as against this or that faction.
We do not think the fact will be dis-
puted that there was no man in West
Virginia who was considered a stronger
candidate than Judge Goff, who was
elected governor of the state in 1888,
and counted out. Yet Judge Goff ran
but a few hundred votes ahead of Har-
rison. In that year Goff's plurality was
110, while Cleveland scratched through
with only 60. Take again the case of
Governor Atkinson. The party was ab-
solutely unanimous in regard to his
nomination, there was not the slightest
opposition to it in convention. He was
a decidedly popular man with his party,
and was well thought of by many of his
friends of the opposition, yet the in-
roads he made in the Democratic vote
were comparatively small. His plural-
ity over General Watts was 21,000, while
President McKinley's over Bryan was
11,677. These precedents go
to show that no man is
so much stronger than his party that it
becomes a matter of material impor-
tance at election time when the issues
and principles of the party are tightly
drawn.

As we said before, any reputable
clean Republican can be elected, and all
distracting arguments to the contrary
are based on false premises.

Our Coal Development.

As remarkable as has been the stride
of West Virginia in the development of
her coal resources it may be said to
have just begun. Hardly a day passes
without chronicling the purchase of
large tracts of coal lands, and this fact
is quite interesting taken in connection
with the assertion of the Pittsburgh
correspondent of the New York Coal
Trade Journal, who says: "There is no
longer doubt that the money that is
being so extensively invested in coal
lands in western Pennsylvania and the
large area of West Virginia is English
capital."

The reasons given for such heavy in-
vestments in coal lands is said to be be-
cause of a recognition of the fact that
necessarily the coal of the United States
is going to be a more potent factor in
the trade of South America than coal
coasts, and at all international coal-
ports and stations. Behind it all is the
fact that investment costs are much
lower here than abroad, that mining
operations are much less expensive, and
that the coal is equally efficient for all
purposes, while shipping rates to sea-
board are less, distance being consid-
ered, and that by lines of coalliers owned
by the coal-producing companies, a vast
international trade can be developed
that will be highly profitable for the
capital invested.

There are many factors that are not
as yet observable to the superficial that
are all operating to make of western
Pennsylvania and West Virginia the
most important industrial sections of
the Western Continent, and those who
are interested, either from the view-
point of investors or as merely specta-
tors, will find it profitable to keep a
scrutinizing eye on the developments of

STATE PRESS CLEARING.

The annual encampment of the R. A. of the department of West Virginia will be held here on the fourth day of next April. The local members of the order are determined to make it the best encampment ever held. The Moundville post now has ninety-two members and is not only the largest but the best organized post in the state. It is proposed at the coming encampment to put forward Comrade C. C. Matthews for the office of junior vice commander, and with such an excellent candidate success is sure to come.—Moundville Herald.

Senator Harry C. Woodyard, in the unanimous choice of Roane county for Congress, from the Fourth district. Other distinguished gentlemen have been spoken of, but all are for Woodyard. All recognize in him the best mixer, the most successful voter gatherer and all around hustler in the county in the whole district, and earnestly desire that the nomination is coming to him and his election will simply be a land slide.—Roane County Record.

The novelty of a lawyer bringing suit against himself was witnessed in one of our courts on Monday, says the Fairmont Index. Some time ago one of our young lawyers was kind enough to go on a note for a friend with others, for a small amount of money. The note was not paid and the plaintiff went to this lawyer to have suit brought upon the case and instituted a suit against himself and others. The money will likely soon be made. Lawyers will have business.

The Democratic press is berating Judge Brannon for his conversion to Republicanism. They give as his reason for his change of heart, that the able jurist has no hope for the Demo-
cratic year, and he has seen fit to better his chances by enlisting in the ranks of the party of progress. The News believes that Judge Brannon never intended to permit a mercenary motive to change his political opinion, al-
though, knowing full well the days of Democracy in West Virginia are ended, it has joined the Republican party purely because he has had the scales removed from his eyes.—Parkersburg News.

David Gates, one of our patriotic Re-
publicans, has an Indian tomahawk, that is more than a century old. The relic was found by Mr. Gates' uncle many years ago, near the Indian vil-
lage, five miles above Powhatan Point, Captiva Creek, in Belmont county, O. The weapon is a unique one, having a pipe attached to it so that it could be used for smoking, as well as scalping purposes.—West Union Derrick.

Mr. T. F. Barrett's Candidacy.

Among the candidates for president of the league to be voted for at the convention of the State League of Republi-
can Club at Parkersburg on March 4, the name of Thomas F. Barrett, of that city, has been prominently mentioned. Three years ago when the League last met at Charleston, he was considered one of the most available persons for the place, but declined to be a candi-
date. This time, however, he an-
nounces he is a candidate. His active interest in public affairs, his long ac-
quaintance with the hard workers of the party throughout the state, and his well known ability as an organizer recom-
mend him for the position. Having re-
sented the state on the National League executive committee in 1894-1897, has frequently been mentioned as a
candidate for governor and for Con-
gress. He is a native of Wood county, where he was born in 1857, and is chairman of the Republican committee of that county. For years he has been an energetic worker in the state and national league. In a letter to the Parkersburg News, in this connection, Mr. U. S. Pitzer, of Martinsburg, writes: "Without reflecting on the other gentlemen who aspire to the presi-
dency of the league, and who are most excellent gentlemen, and deserving Re-
publicans, I again repeat that Thomas F. Barrett is undoubtedly the man to elect to said presidency, and he will be elected. His friends are loyal and de-
termined to give him this year the laurels of presidency, which he so gener-
ously gave up in 1897. There should be no opposition to him. With him at the head of the league, Republicanism
would spring up all over the state. Republican organization would be al-
most invincible, and every Republican nominee would feel the power and sup-
port of our said organization."

But there are other troubles for Bryan. Coming from his impalement on the Pacific coast he encounters opposition in the south in the person of the editor of the Atlanta Journal, who bit-
terly condemns the anti-expansion views of the perennial candidate. He believes that if the national Democratic convention opposes openly the expan-
sion policy of the McKinley administra-
tion it will loosen its hold on more than one southern state. He is confident that the thoughtful men of the south hold this same opinion, because, aside from all questions of patriotism or morals, the material interests of the south demand that we retain the territory ceded us by Spain.

All the same Bryan will be the nomi-
nee of the Kansas City convention. He can't be stopped.

It Won't Work.

The Democrats in Congress not know-
ing what they want themselves, and being at sea for a fundamental issue in the approaching campaign, profess to know all about the President's mind on matters of current legislation. They affect to have knowledge of what he wants and what he doesn't want. The assertions of the leaders, of course, are made to confuse the Republicans and to create an impression in the country that the party and the President are at loggerheads on questions relating to the government of our recently acquired possessions.

The senate was very prompt to act on the Puerto Rican bill which passed the house the other day, the committee, of which Senator Foraker is the head, substituting the bill framed by that gentleman for the civil government of the island, and amending and reducing the rates of duty to conform to the measure adopted by the house. This is an unqualified answer to the conten-
tion of the Democrats that President McKinley was opposed to any legisla-
tion at present that will relieve our possessions of military control. The motive of the Democrats in seeking to convey this impression is too obvious. They want the people to believe that the President desires to play the auto-
crat as long as he can, when they know well enough that nothing is farther removed from his intentions and wishes.

Prof. McGiffert, who was threatened with a heresy trial by the Presbyterian Assembly, has sensibly concluded to waive that distinction by withdrawing from the communion of the church.

It begins to look as if Hawaii would get her brand new government about July 4, the bill looking to that end having passed the senate on a viva voce vote.

"Confidence in Buller is restored," re-
marks a London journal. Yes, until he is whipped again. Of such is the frail nature of military fame.

What's the matter with the poet laureate of England. Now in the time to sing.

There are many Spion kops between the British lines and Pretoria.

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Copper by Electrolysis—Armor for Tommy Atkins—A Color Phenomenon—Atmospheric Soundings in Germany—Wireless Telegraphy From the Clouds—An Unpromising World—Oriental Clothing Decoration—The Improved Camel—A New Secret Ink—Tobacco Oil.

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Made from pure, grape cream of tartar.

Cream of tartar is refined and powdered acid of grapes, the most healthful and pleasant of all fruit acids.

Professor Prescott, University of Michigan, says: "I believe that the acid salts of fruits are the most wholesome and important constituents of the food of man. Not all natural substances are wholesome articles of food, but cream of tartar has a high rank as such."

This expensive fruit acid is employed in making Royal Baking Powder because of its absolute wholesomeness, and because of its value as a food substance. Alum would cost but one-tenth as much.

Alum, however, is a poison, which cannot be used in food without endangering life. All cheap baking powders contain it. Think of feeding it daily, as the makers of the cheap, alum powders would, to delicate women and children!